THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS opened and now offers for sale in Market between Third and Fourth streets on moderate terms for Cash, a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, consisting of

Blue, black, bottle green, brown and mixt superfine cloths
Blue, drab, brown and mixt common & coarse cloths
Blue, drab, mixt and black cassimers
Casings, moleskins and flanneis
One twilled velvets
Olive and drab cords
Figured undress'd and dress'd prints
Common do
Dark, pink and light cambrick ginghams
Black and green bombazetts
Waistcoating, a handsome assortment of fancy and common
7/8 and 4/4 shirting muslin
6/4 and 4/4 cambrick do
India do
Irish linen
Dark, green and brown cambrick muslin
4/4 and 7/8 checks
Necking and Russia toweling
Women's black and coloured worsted hose
Do cotton do
Florence mantua and India silks
White, pink and green sarcenets
5/4 and 7/4 damask silk shawls
6/4 do do
4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 cotton do
Ladies short hand silk, kid, york tan, beaver and angola gloves
Do extra long silk and kid gloves
Men's best beaver do
Real and common Madras handkerchiefs
Indiano and Barcelona do
Cotton cords
Black mode, gauze and crape
Silk cords
Silk and cotton suspenders
Scotch thread, tapes, shwing silk, ribbons, &c. &c.
Ladies morocco and kid shoes
Boys' fine and coarse do
Womens' leather do
Calf black and yellow morocco skins
Playing cards

And a general assortment of *GROCERIES*.

Also, 100 barrels best quality Lake Salt

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1812.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm whereon the subscriber lives, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time during the present month, a dark brindled COW, no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, November 25, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my *wife* M. Gilbert M'Kown has left my bed and board *without any cause whatever*, this is to give notice that I will not pay any debts of *his* contracting after this date.

S. W. LEIPER.

November 23, 1812.

A PERSON

HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE

Dry Good Business,

AND Writes a good hand and who has been accustomed to attend a *Store* in a Considerable City, wishes to employ his time in that way:

Apply at this Office
Pittsburgh, December 4, 3w

Map of the Seat of War in *NORTH AMERICA,*

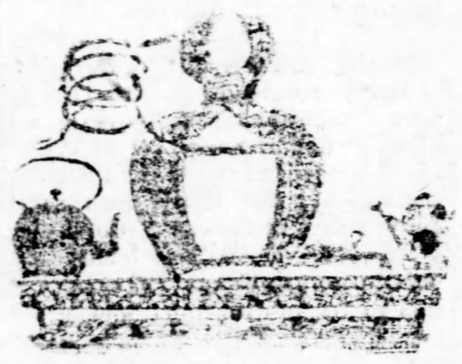
BY
JOHN MELISH.
FOR SALE BY
CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Penn Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

HARRISBURGH, December 4, 1812.

GOVERNORS MESSAGE.

The Governor communicated to the Senate and House of Representatives, this day at 12 o'clock, the following

MESSAGE,

FELLOW CITIZENS,

WHEN I had last the honor to address the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, the nation was yet resting on the lap of peace; but it was anticipated, that the accumulating wrongs and manifold injuries inflicted and inflicting on the persons and property of our citizens, would compel congress to declare war: War has been declared—the sword of the nation, which for thirty years had been rusting in its scabbard, has been drawn to maintain that independence, which it had gloriously atchieved. In the war of the revolution, our fathers went forth as it were, "with a sling and with a stone and smote their enemy." Since that period, our country has been abundantly blessed and its resources greatly multiplied; millions of her sons have grown to manhood, and inheriting the principles of their fathers are determined to preserve the precious heritage, which was purchased by their blood and won by their valor.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have for many years, session after session, approved of the measures of the general government, and declared that they and their constituents would zealously support all its determinations, which promised relief, from the intolerable and almost colonial yoke, which the government of Great Britain was imposing. These determinations are now to be tested—the day of fruitless negociation and unavailing resolves has passed away, and and we are called upon to assume "an armour and attitude" becoming the day of battle and of trial: A day, in which I proudly trust the people and constituted authorities of Pennsylvania will swiftly run the race of patriotic emulation with their fellow-citizens and the constituted authorities of our sister states.

One of the first consequences of the war, was calls from the government of the United States on the government of Pennsylvania for four thousand militia to go into actual service, as a part of her quota for the general defence; they were promptly ordered out and the orders were obeyed with an alacrity & pleasure, which proves that though the spirit of independence may have slept, yet its vital principle is as vigorous as ever. The organizing, officering, arming and providing for the two brigades, thus called into actual service, was effected with as much celerity and completeness as our militia law, fund and system would permit. Some of the difficulties, which occurred in the discharge of the executives' duties, shall be stated, that legislative wisdom may provide remedies. The scattered and in many instances unknown places where there are public arms, and the wretched, rust-eaten condition in which they are too often found, make it a work of time, labor and expence to collect them together, and have them put in such repair as they ought to be previous to their being put into the hands of our militia. The want of cartouch boxes, flints and many other indispensible military equipments and stores has been sensisely felt, and would have been still more so, had not a large portion of the patriotic militia that rendezvoused at Meadville, not only volunteered their personal services, but furnished their own arms and equipments. Those of the second detachment, ordered to rendezvous at Pittsburg, who could not supply themselves, were furnished out of a deposit of seven hundred and fifty muskets and a quantity of cartouch boxes, made by my order, in anticipation of large deficiencies. To overcome those difficulties, it was necessary that expenses should be incurred, and the providing for the expences was in itself a difficulty not a little embarrassing. The 84th section of the militia law expressly pledges the militia fund for the purpose of "equipping and furnishing the militia with arms every & other necessary apparatus for the defence and security of the state," but no mode is provided by which the money is to be drawn out of the treasury, except for the payment of accounts settled. Presuming that, where the law imperatively enjoins duties, it provides also for their execution; the obvious deduction was, that if the fund pledged for special purposes could not be drawn out of the treasury to meet those very purposes by any positive provision of the letter of the statute, that it must be done and justified by irresistable presumptive inference from its spirit. It has been so drawn and appropriated to the purposes for which by law it is pledged; a contrary construction and conduct would have rendered the law a dead letter, and defeated the very purpose for which it was enacted.

The necessity of providing by law for the appointment of proper officers to make contracts for arms, ammunition, provision, and camp equippage for the militia, is as obvious as that money (the very sinew of war) must be advanced for such objects. The present law makes no provision for the appointment of pay masters for detachments ordered out for the defence of the state, nor does it directly provide for paying the troops, nor can money be advanced to brigade inspectors to defray expences incurred by those officers, in marching detachments to a rendezvous, under requisition of the general government—It does indeed provide for the appointment of a quarter master general, an officer of importance at all times, but more especially in times of war—to this office however, no salary is yet attached. In some instances, regiments and companies have neglected to choose officers, in such case the law provides no mode whereby classes can be called into service.—The public ordnance, a valuable property remaining in Philadelphia, is exposed to great injury, by reason of the dampness of the floor whereupon it stands, & it is in danger also from fire, because the building called an Arsenal, is of wood and is surrounded with work shops and stables, constructed of that material.

Permit me to suggest, whether it would not be just and reasonable that, those of our militia that are in indigent circumstances, and who may be called into actual service, should be furnished with blankets and suitable clothing at the public expense, or that some additional pay be made in advance to enable them to furnish themselves—many, very many, may be called to jeopardize their lives, and leave destitute helpless families, who have no stake in the contest, other than their personal liberty, whilst many of the wealthy and affluent are exempt from personal service.

Would it not be adviseable, fellow-citizens, that means be taken to ascertain all the military property of the state, where it is deposited, in whose care, and in what condition; that it be put and kept in good order, and if the legislature think proper, be deposited in central situations within division, brigade, or regimental bounds.

The situation of our country, independent of the defects and difficulties experienced, will imperiously impress the legislature with the necessity of a general and careful revision of our whole militia system, and induce the adoption of such measures as will make our hundred thousand militia respectable and formidable, not in round numbers on paper, but in fighting the battles of our country.

Besides the call for succour from the government of the United States, I was officially informed that a general alarm prevailed in the town and vicinity of Erie, in consequence of the appearance of a British Indian force, on the lake opposite to that place. In consequence of this information, I issued orders under date of the 15th of July last, that a portion of the sixteenth division Pennsylvania militia should be organized under general Kelso, for the protection of the frontier; that country being in want of arms and munitions of war, I sent five brass field pieces, five hundred and four muskets, gun powder, flints, and lead, and ordered the purchase of more, and such other articles as might be essential to the service; directing quarter master general Wilson Smith, esq. who has patriotically accepted the office without emolument, to provide for the safe keeping of all military property which might come under his notice. These measures, I am happy to add, prevented the, British or their savage allies, from polluting our soil with hostile feet.

As soon as report has been made by the adjutant general, and quarter master general and other requisite materials are obtained, a statement of expences incurred in defence of the state, and the proceedings had in compliance with the requisitions of the constituted authorities of the United States, together with copies of those requisitions, will, by special message, be laid before you.

Before I quit the subject of the militia I would suggest to the legislature, whether provision ought not to be made to enable the militia and volunteers of Pennsylvania, who may be, on the day of a general election, in actual service, to vote in camp for the respective civil officers for whom they would severally be entitled to vote, if they were at home, at their usual places of residence.

There is a hardship, if not an injustice, in disfranchising, for a certain time, a citizen for no other reason than that he is in the service of his country. A republican legislature will cheerfully do what justice and patriotism require.

Having submitted the several considerations which have presented themselves to my mind, as involving the rights and interests of our constituents, I hope to be permitted to express the satisfaction I shall feel in coinciding in every measure of the legislature of Pennsylvania, tending to strengthen and make strong the arm of the general government, so that it may fall heavy, even with the heaviness of death, upon the enemies of our country. To do this effectually, to accomplish all the objects of the war, but one thing is needful: That union of opinion which would concentrate all the energies of the nation and direct them against the enemy. This is the rampart against which our enemies might for ever beat in vain. Be it then my fellow citizens our endeavors to foster this union of sentiment, to cherish American feelings, even national pride, and our rich reward shall be the consciousness of having promoted the best interest of our country.

If the liberal system, of late years pursued shall continue to govern the destinies of Pennsylvania, will not only maintain her present elevated station as an agricultural state; but she must soon take a prominent rank amongst manufacturing and commercial nation. Her geographical position—her local station, relatively to the other states—her abundant productions of articles of the first necessity, springing from a fertile soil, populated by near a million of inhabitants, as remarkable for industry and enterprise, as for their frugality and moral deportment all combine to secure her future wealth and greatness under a republican government. Recent proofs of liberality and sound policy are found in the appropriation of a portion of the public treasure, in aid of individual wealth and enterprise, towards making extensive turnpike roads, and the erection of four bridges over the Susquehanna. All those public works tend to bring nearer, and more intimately connect, the most distant parts of the commonwealth. The bridge over the north-east branch of the Susquehanna has been prosecuted with so much zeal and effect as to ensure its completion in the course of eighteen months.

Having in former communications expressed my opinion on the subject of internal navigation, I deem it unnecessary to add more, than that I continue to be impressed with the importance of that kind of public improvement, and that it will give me particular satisfaction to concur with the legislature in doing something towards its promotion. Many have been the essays of your predecessors to carry into complete effect that constitutional injunction of providing "by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis;" let not their failure discourage, but rather prompt to extraordinary exertion to surmount the difficulty. On the want of a general diffusion of knowledge, the ambitious found their hopes of success in overthrowing our invaluable political institutions, and on their ruins to erect the throne of despotism—But, a generally enlightened and well informed people, once free, cannot be enslaved: In proportion therefore as we value liberty, let our efforts be to diffuse knowledge, as the most certain pledge of its security.

To another subject not less important to our real and practicable independence, I mean home manufactures, your attention will naturally be drawn. Far be it from me to express sentiments of hostility to a legitimate commerce; but it must be acknowledged that the embarrassments under which the general government has for many years labored, has principally, if not exclusively, originated in circumstances connected with commercial transactions. Though in itself admirably calculated to promote the interest, comfort and improvement of nations, and from it much might be derived to us and much from us to foreign nations if not interupted by the unjust monopolizing spirit of governments feeling power and forgetting right. Yet I may be permitted to say that commercial speculations have been estimated at too high a value, & that symptoms have appeared in nations, evincive of disposition to *barter the liberties* and independence of their country for *gold*; avarice, a passion capable of destroying every noble emotion of the soul, though it cannot be eradicated. A wise legislature may direct its force to objects beneficient to society; and as foreign commerce, by existing war, is in a great measure interdicted, a favorable opportunity occurs to foster and encourage the establishment of our manufactures, which while they enrich the individual, will promote the general interest and secure the real independence of our country. A public treasury, shewing on the first day of November last, an unexpended balance of $ 193 709 72 after having paid the ordinary as well as extraordinary expence of the government since the first day of December 1811, presents the means through which may be attained every thing calculated to promote the security, happiness, and best interests of our constituents.

That our funds are adequate to any probable future expenses of the government, an exhibition to the Legislature of the financial accounts, will shew. Those items in the account growing out of, or in any way connected with the war, will, it is believed, furnish an item of charge against the United States. For it is fairly to be presumed that Pennsylvania, ever zealous in support of the nation's rights, will not be burthened with more of these expences than her just proportion.

The laws for the sale of unseated lands for taxes ought to be so amended as, that the commissioners or some other county officer may purchase for the use of the proper county, every tract of land offered for sale, as shall not have bidden for it a sum equal to the taxes and costs due, reserving to the owner, as whose estate it is sold, the right of redemption for a given period.

The very salutary results from the extention of the powers of justices of the peace, for the recovery of debts & damages, warrant the opinion, that under proper regulations, the powers of those officers might be safely extended.

Horse racing and its attendant gambling, are growing evils the penalty consequent to the latter vice is too trifling to deter; the former practice in the opinion of many, can only be prevented by a forfeiture of the animal designated for this cruel sport.

A very considerable portion of the time of the last legislature having been occupied in the discussion of applications for the establishment of new banks; as those applications are likely to be renewed, I have thought it my duty to ascertain and submit to you a few facts which have a direct bearing upon this interesting subject. Since the adjournment of the legislature the incorporated banks in the city of Philadelphia have subscribed a million of dollars to the U. States loan, the whole amount of the subscription in Philadelphia has been $ 2,399,300, an evidence of no mean kind of wealth and patriotism, and of the abundant capital of the state. Besides the sums thus loaned, the incorporated banks have taken a million of dollars of treasury notes, which give less than bank interest. The branch bank in this borough has for months past had a sum of $ 100,000 unemployed. The bank commonly called the Six-million bank, which was last spring incorporated by the State of New-York, has, I am assured, never been able to get half its capital subscribed, and certainly has not been able to go into operation.

The remedy afforded the commonwealth by existing laws for the recovery from delinquent officers public monies by them withheld, and of recovering from delinquent contractors, for making roads and for improving the navigation of rivers, monies by them received but never faithfully applied, is found to be almost totally inefficient.——Few of the many suits, some of them commenced more than 10 years since, have been terminated by a course of law. The causes are too obvious to need specification. I will suggest that the interest of the commonwealth would be promoted by vesting the accounting officers with powers to compel the attendance before them, at the seat of government, of any and every such delinquent, his executors or administrators, for hearing, investigation and decision. Their decree, from its date, to have the effect of a lien, and to be final unless appealed from within a given time, and carried before a competent tribunal at the seat of government. This, or any other mode, which in a reasonable time and with moderate expense, would thus enforce the payment of the monies thus due to the state, would annually save the commonwealth very considerable sums. The constitutional provision which directs, That right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay, it must be admitted, is rendered by the accused in many cases of personal wrong, inoperative. The offender bound with surety for his appearance, defaults; the consequence is a forfeiture of recognizance. If exacted, the commonwealth is benefited by results growing out of a violation of her laws, but the party really injured retires totally disappointed, and the judicial officer and witnesses are deprived of their lawful dues. Justice and equity would seem to require, that power should be vested in the Executive, on the recommendation of the proper tribunal, to order in such cases of hardship, that a portion or the whole of the money forfeited, be applied in remunerating the injured party and for the payment of costs.

A copy of the resolution of the Legislature of March last, requesting the Attorney General to consolidate the penal laws into one act, was transmitted to that officer on the 11th April last; his report, when received, will be immediately laid before you. Other duties incumbent on the Executive, I trust, have been duly performed.

Although it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe, in the course of his wise providence, to visit us with the calamities of war, it becomes us with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude, to acknowledge his goodness, for he has mingled with his chastisements very many blessings. Our cities, farms, villages and country have been blessed with general health; the labours of the husbandman has been crowned with abundance; the success of our merchants has exceeded our reasonable expectations; may these dispensations lead us to a reformation of our morals as a nation and as individuals.

In the performance of every duty resulting from the constitution and the laws, I promise a faithful co-operation.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburgh, Dec. 3d, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

(For sale at this Office.

LONDON, *October* 8.

THE EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

We have received the Paris papers of the 26th September, containing the Eighteenth Bulletin of the French army:

Hard must be the heart of the man who reads it without horror. What a frightful spectacle must that field present, which was covered with 50 thousand men, dead, dying, or languishing with wounds! and yet the destroyer of mankind—the enemy of human nature—the author of all this mass of suffering—of all this wreck and ruin—as if to inflame our indignation, and excite disgust equal to our horror, with unparalled selfishness boasts that during this whole work of death he never exposed his own person. This bloody narrative is dated Mojaisk, the 10th of September, on which day Bonaparte had his head quarters in that city; and the dreadful battle of the 7th, which it details, was fought, not at Borudino, as previous report stated but at a little village called Moskwa, between Ghat and Mojaisk.

Bonaparte having reconnoitred the positions of the Russian army on the 6th, commenced his attack at 6 oclock in the morning of the 7th, having previously published an address to his troops, reminding them of their former exploits, with an assurance that victory would give them plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return home—thus anticipating the possession of Moscow, and his ability to dictate terms of peace.

The two armies are stated to be nearly equal, being about 120 000 each—In two hours the positions of the Russians were carried, their redoubts taken, and the French artillery, which appears to have been immense, placed in their heights.

Two hours appears to have been sufficient for this great result, and had the day closed here, it is confessed the loss of the French would have exceeded that of the Russians. But the latter, undismayed by the loss of their batteries, renewed the fight by attempting to recover them, and in this attempt they displayed a degree of passive valor, almost unprecedented, but which, w the same time, exposed them to immense loss—For 2 hours they stood in close order, presenting their solid masses to the showers of grape shot, until Marshall Ney, penetrating through the breaches thus made, dispersed them on all sides, & the battle ended at 2 o'clock.

The total loss of the Russians is stated at upwards of 40 000, and that of the French at 10 000 men, but the former is probably exagerated, and in the general manner in which it is given, cannot be considered a correct account.

It is also clear, that the result was not so decisive as the bulletin would insinuate—It is an account of a beaten army, but we find no proof of a routed and dispersed army. There is not one word of a pursuit, or of the numbers taken in the pursuit.

In addition to the bulletin, is also an Official Report of an Officer, specially charged for the purpose, of the several positions and losses of the different divisions of the Russian army on the fatal day of Moskwa.

By a private letter dated on the 27th ult. from Paris, which we have likewise seen, telegraphic despatches are said to have reached that capital, announcing the arrival of the French at Moscow.

We fear this intelligence may coincide with fact. It is further stated, that the Russians had lost 80,000 men in the battles which preceded the occupation of that city; if so, there must have been other engagements after that of Moskwa—and lastly, it is added, "we shall soon have peace with the Russians."

BUFFALO, *December* 1.

Official Report.

To Brigadier-General Smyth,

Commanding the Army of the Centre.

SIR—

I beg leave to inform you that on the morning of the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock a heavy cannonnading opened upon this garrison from all the batteries at and in the neighborhood of F. George, which lasted without intermission until after sun down.

They had five detached batteries, two mounting 24 pounders, 1 mounting a 9, and 2 mortar batteries, one 10 1-2 the other 5 1-2 inch. The batteries firing hot shot which set some of our buildings on fire, but from the extraordinary vigilance of the officers and men, particularly Major Armistead of the U. S. corps of engineers, whose indefatigable exertions were extended to all parts of the garrison, the fires were got under without being observed by the enemy.

Our garrison was not as well provided with artillery and ammunition as I could have wished; however, the batteries opened a tremendous fire upon them, in return, with hot shot, admirably well directed.

Several times during the cannonading, the town of Newark was in flames, but was extinguished by their engines—as also the centre building in Fort George.

Their Mess House and all the buildings near it were consumed. Captain M'Keen commanded a 12 pounder in the S. E. Block House, and distinguished himself by his usual gallantry & skill.

Captain Jacks, of the 7th regiment militia artillery, commanded a 6 pounder on the N. Block House, and together with a part of his own company though placed in a situation most exposed to the fire of the enemy maintained their position like brave veterans.

Lieut. Rees of the 3d regiment artillery had the command of an 18 pdr. on the S. E. battery which was pointed at a battery or barbete mounting a 24 pounder and also at Fort George: several well directed shot were made from this gun, which proved the skill of its commander.

About 10 o'clock Lt. Rees had his left shoulder bruised by a part of the parapet falling on him; which though it did not materially injure him, obliged him to retire, and Capt. Leonard of the 1st regiment U. S. artillery at that moment arriving, he took the command of this battery for the remainder of the day. Lieut. Wendel of the 3d regt. artillery, had the command of an 18 and 4 pounder on the West battery—and Doctor Hopper captain Jack's company militia artillery, had the command of a 6 pounder on the Mess House.

Of these gentlemen and their commands, I cannot speak with too much praise, they distinguished themselves highly, and from their situation at which was hot, the town of Newark was repeatedly fired, and one of the enemy's batteries silenced.

An instance of extraordinary bravery in a female (the wife of one Doyle, a private of the U. S. artillery made a prisoner at Queenston) I cannot pass over. During the most tremendous cannonnading I have ever seen, she attended the 6 pounder on the old mess house with red shot, and showed fortitude equalling the Maid of Orleans.

Lieuts. Gansevoort and Harris of the 1st regiment U. S. artillery had the command of the Salt battery at Youngs Town, mounting one 18 and a 4 pdr. these two guns played upon the garrison of Fort George and the buildings near it——from every observation I could make during their fire, I am happy to say they merited my warmest thanks for their skill in the service of these guns.

Lieut Harris from his 4 pounder sunk a schooner which lay at their wharf: she was one of those taken by the enemy at the mouth of the Gennessee river a short time since. He also assisted in burning and destroying the buildings near the wharf. These two officers and their men in the warmest part of the cannonnading having fired away all their cartridges, cut up their flannel waist coats and shirts, and the soldiers their trowsers to supply their guns.

I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers and soldiers of the artillery immediately under my observation in this garrison, they merit the thanks and esteem of their county for the defence of it, and I believe it never sustained so sharp and continued a bombardment.

The enemy threw more than two thousand red hot balls into it, and a number of shells amounting to more than 180, only one of which did injury to our men.

Lieut. colonel Gray commanded the artillery; the unremitting attention paid to his duty, proves him an officer whose zeal and science do honor to himself and country; to this gentleman I feel much indebted for the manner he acquitted himself.

To the officers of my regiment (particularly captain Milligan) and the soldiers who assisted the artillery, and those employed in extinguishing the fires and carrying off the killed and wounded, I am also much indebted, they merit my warmest thanks. To Dr. West of the Garrison, Dr. Hugan of the 14th regiment U S. Infantry & Dr. Craig of the 22d regiment U. S. Infantry, I offer my thanks. They were employed during the entire day in the most critical duties of their profession.

Our killed and wounded amount to 11.

KILLED,

Serjeant Jones 1st regt. U. S. Artillery.

Salisbury 3d do do

Privates, Stewart 22d do Infantry.

Lewis 1st do Artillery.

WOUNDED,

Officers, Lt. Thomas 22 regt. U. S. Infantry.

Privates, Boman 14 do do

Mckvoy 1 do do

Campbell 1 do do

Welsh 1 do do

Ray 3 do do

Woodworth 7 do Mil. Art'y.

From the numbers we saw carried off from the enemy's batteries, I presume many more were killed & wounded on their side.

Only two of the above men were killed by the enemy's shot, the rest by the bursting of a 12 pounder in the S. E. Block house and by the spunges of the guns on the North block house and the salt battery.

Geo. M'Feely, Lt. Col.

Commanding, Fort Niagara.

NEW-YORK, *December* 6.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL ACTION.

This morning, Mr. Hamilton, an officer of the frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, arrived here from New-London, having in his possession the colours of the British frigate Macedonian, capt. Carden, which was captured on the 25th of October, off the Western Islands, by the frigate United States.

We learn by Mr. Hamilton, that on the 25th of October, being then off the Western Islands, the frigate U. States, Commodore Decatur, fell in with the British frigate Macedonian, Capt. Carden, which, after an action of 17 minutes, struck to the United States. The fire was so incessant and tremendous on board the latter ship, that the enemy, at one time, thought she was on fire, and gave three cheers, supposing that she would soon blow up—but, so little was the U. States impaired, that in 5 minutes after she was completely ready for another action. When Capt. Carden came on board the United States to present his sword to Com. Decatur, the Commodore said, "Sir, I cannot receive the sword of a man who has so bravely defended his ship, but I will receive your hand." The reader can easily imagine what must have been the impression produced by this noble reception of a vanquished enemy.

We are happy to learn, that both the United States and her prize were left off New-London on Friday, and would proceed for this port the first fair wind.

The Macedonian had 106 killed and wounded, and the United States 5 killed and 6 wounded.

The Macedonian was built in 1810, is rated 38, but mounts 49 guns, and 306 men. During the engagement she lost all her masts.

It will be recollected that the Macedonian took Mr. Morier from this country to South-America.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 8

We understand that the Hon *William Eustis* tendered his resignation of the Office of Secretary of War, to the President of the United States, on the 3d inst; that it has been accepted, but that, at the request of the President, Mr. Eustis has consented to remain in the office and give his attention to its multifarious and difficult concerns until a successor is appointed.

It gives us much pleasure to state our belief that this resignation is not the result of any collision between the President and Secretary of War, but has been tendered by the one and accepted by the other in a manner the most amicable and conciliatory.

The nomination of Wm. H. Harrison, Esq. as Brigadier general, has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States. to take rank from the 22d of August last. The fate of this nomination, we learn, was never doubtfull in the Senate, the statements of the party prints notwithstanding.

[*Nat. Intel.*

ALBANY, *December* 1.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Champlain, to the Editor, dated Champlain, November 19, 1812.

"Yesterday General Dearborn arrived at this post, and to day has issued the following orders. To morrow we expect orders to march; our advanced guard is already over the lines; indeed, a scouting party last evening passed the river Lacole, routed a body of Indians, and fired their encampment; we had one man killed, and several slightly wounded, among whom is captain Biddle."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Champlain, Nov. 19.

The indisposition of Brigadier General Bloomfield renders it expedient for Major General Dearborn to take command of the troops on Lake Champlain and its vicinity, and the General embraces the earliest opportunity to express his confidence in the troops composing the army of the north. Their bravery and patriotism will supply any deficiency in military discipline and tacties, which time and experience will render perfect.

In any movement towards the enemy, the most rigid attention to orders will be required, as well as a fixed determination in every individual of the army not to retreat or give ground before the enemy.—Should any one be so lost to a sense of honor and military duty, and the pride of the American character, as to be guilty of flight or disorderly conduct in time of action he must expect no relaxation in the law martial. Every species of plunder or abuse of the inhabitants within the territory of the United States, or in Canada, is forbidden on pain of death. By order,

THOS. BIDDLE.

Capt. 2d U. S. Art. Act. Adj. Gen.

BALLSTOWN. (N. Y.) *Nov.* 28.

Third Invasion of Canada.

The public expectation has been raised to a high pitch by the intimations given by the *letter-writing* officer of the "*Grand Army of Canada*," of the pledges of Gen. Dearborn to lead them into snug winter quarters in Montreal, at the "*point of the bayonet and pike.*" Every ear has therefore been on the stretch for tidings of the manner in which these *pledges* have been "more or less" redeemed.

On the 16th November, A. D. 1812, the Grand Army broke up from Plattsburgh, Swanton, &c. for Montreal—distant 60 miles. On the 18th it reached the borders of Lower Canada—Its strength, regular and irregular, horse, foot and artillery, variously estimated from 6 to 10,000 men—it did not exceed 7000—the returns of the regulars were 4777—The sick list at Plattsburgh exceeded 700—On the 18th Col. Clark, with some riders, passed into Canada, and soon returned with a report, that there were 3 or 400 Indians in the vicinity. The English and Canadian militia were in quarters from 10 to 20 miles distance. The country in Canada for five or six miles from the Champlain border is flat and overgrown with pine woods, and from the freshets of the lake, which at some season cover it with two or three feet of water, it has never been settled, and but sparely inhabited; and is used by the Indians for hunting grounds—A road passes throug this wood.

In the above wood General Chandler was detached with about 300 men, consisting of light artillery, horse and foot, to surprise these reported Indians. At midnight he surrounded an old breast work and log house in which he supposed they were assembled, but on closing the circle, no enemy was found therein, and only one musket. About six of the assailants were wounded by the cross firing of our troops in the dark. The log house was immediately reduced to ashes; and the general returned to his quarters—Of our wounded one is said to be since dead; and that one man broke his neck over a log in the hurry of the assault. It is also said, the bones of four persons were found among the embers; but whether bones deposited therein, or belonging to Indians alive when the house was fired, will not be known, perhaps, until the official dispatches (much desired) shall unfold the fact.

After this affair the Army of Canada was ordered to face *to the left about*, and to march into winter quarters.

From the Boston Palladium, Dec. 4.

We yesterday received Halifax papers to the 25th ult.

Captain Nash, who left Halifax, on the 25th ult. 13 days after the receipt of Mr. Monroe's answer to Admiral Warren's overture—informs, that no new propositions were expected to be made by the Admiral. Capt. N. brought despatches for our government from Mr. Mitchell, our agent for prisoners at Halifax.

A letter from Antigua, of October 20, received at Baltimore, states, that the people there are in a state of starvation. The negroes have to use inferior sugar in place of corn, as this article was selling at four dollars and an half per bushel—Rum would not be taken in payment for it. Three American prizes, laden with flour, had lately been taken in there. At Barbadoes, Trinidad and the other British islands, flour was selling according to the same letter, at 50 dollars cash or government bills.

NORTHERN ARMY——*on their return to Winter quarters.*

Letters were last evening received in this city from different officers in the northern army, dated on Wednesday last, stating its return to Plattsburgh—that the Canadian expedition was given up—and that the army would immediately go into winter quarters—the light artillery, except one company, would return to Greenbush—the 5th, 15th and 16th regiments and one company of light artillery, would remain at Plattsburgh—and the residue of the regular army, and the Vermont Militia were to return to Burlington.

The British, on the approach of our army, destroyed a mill and several other buildings, and quantity of hay at Burtonville, about 5 miles from the lines. This is something on the Russian plan The result however shows they might have safely preserved their buildings and forage to the opening of a new campaign

[*Albany Gazette, of Nov.* 30.

FRANKFORT, (*Ken.*) *December* 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the left wing of the North Western Army, to the Editor of the Reporter, dated.

"Camp 6 miles below Fort Winchester, *November* 22.

'LOGAN, with 20 or 30 friendly Indians were lately ordered by Gen. Harrison to examine the movements and situation of the enemy, and make report to him. At the rapids this party was discovered, and dispersed.—Logan and six others arrived a few days ago at our Camp—the rest of the party with Lewis and Black-Hoof escaped in another direction. I have not understood that any of them were taken by the enemy.

'To day Logan and two of his Indians started towards the Rapids, and returned about ten o'clock at night, himself and one of his men wounded—The third man was left behind to bring the scalps which had been taken from the enemy. Logan was shot through the body, and the other Indian through the hip—the one mortal the other but slight. I have not learned all the particulars of this unfortunate affair.—From the very dangerous situation of Logan, it was deemed improper that he should indulge in answering questions, although his composure presence of mind and cheerfullness, would willingly have satisfyed the curiosity of all who might choose to make enquiries about the battle in which he had been engaged. It seems in passing from our camp, they were early in the day taken prisoners by a

ty of 8, of which Winamack (a celebrated hostile chief) was one, one other was considered a British officer on the dress. About sunset the soners resolved to liberate themves, or fall a sacrifice. They succeeded in killing at the same instant, Winamack the British officer, and one other Indian (as Logan expressed it;) the 5 remaining after, dischargeing their pieces; fled with precipitancy, leaving those that were killed and two horses. I fear the best efforts of our Surgeons will be unavailing. He has fought bravely, and will die firmly,—I shall deplore his loss as I would that of a great man, for he is really such.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *December* 18, 1812.

"You will shun the eternal infamy that awaits the man, who, having come within sight of the enemy, basely shrinks in the moment of trial."
Gen. Smith's Address to the Army of the Centre.

By the return of a gentleman of this place a few days since from Black Rock, which place he left on the 1st inst. we have received correct information of the movements of the army under Gen. Smyth until that time.

The pompous proclamation of Gen. Smyth to the people of the state of New-York, had brought to Black Rock from 600 to 1000 volunteers, many of whom travelled on foot 160 miles, and all determined to cross into Canada under such a brave and experienced leader as they believed the General to be. Boats were prepared to transport 3000 men and 10 pieces of artillery at one time, and the 28th of November fixed on for the descent to be made. About 2 o'clock that morning a party of sailors and regulars, amounting to about 150, were sent over to carry the enemy's batteries opposite Black Rock, in which they completely succeeded, after a very warm conflict at the point of the bayonet. They spiked the guns in four batteries, cut the gun carriages to pieces, set fire to a large building containing a quantity of ammunition, and brought with them between 30 and 40 prisoners, principally of the 49th Regiment, and returned to Black Rock about day-light. It was stated by those who returned last to our shore that Capt. King of the regulars, with 30 or 40 men, were in possession of the enemy's lower battery, and determined to hold it until reinforced by our troops. Col. Winder of the regulars, with his regiment of about 300 effective men, were immediately ordered on board of boats and pushed off to reinforce Captain King; they met with no opposition until they were in the act of landing, the Colonel, it is said, was on the shore, when a heavy fire was opened on them by the enemy's flying artillery and musketry; the detachment immediately returned to our shore, with the loss of some men and considerable injury to the boats; notwithstanding this partial defeat, Col. Winder and his men were the first to embark after the boats had been brought back to the place from whence they had set out—by this time it was 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, there were from 2500 to 3000 regulars and militia paraded on the beach, ready to embark, and the boats at hand to take them across, and not one gun of the enemy in a situation to do them injury.

About the middle of the day three boats crossed to the British side in a calm, remained there an hour and an half, burned three houses and returned unmolested.

The troops momently expected orders to embark, until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. Symth met Capt. Gibson with a flag across the river, for what purpose was not known, and after some time Captain Gibson returned with a British officer, who had a long conference with the General. When Captain Gibson was preparing across with the British officer, General Symth ordered all the boats at Black Rock to be taken down to the Navy Yard behind Squaw Island, about a mile below, and the troops to return to their tents.

On the 29th, general orders, as gasconading as his proclamation, were issued, requiring every one to be in readiness to make a "rapid descent on the British possessions," at eight o'clock the next morning. When the night arrived, orders were received to remain until 2 o'clock, P. M then to march down and encamp so far from the beach that the enemy could not see their fires; all this was done, and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of December, the men were ordered on board the boats, where they remained until day-light, when the general's aid informed them that they must return to their tents.

This strange and inconsistent conduct of Gen. Symth could not be accounted for on any other principle than cowardice, and this opinion was entertained by the army in general.

Such are the men appointed to the command of our armies, and such the men our administration delighteth to honor.

The greatest dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the troops in consequence of the failure of the expedition. The New-York volunteers who had come in under Gen. Smyth's proclamation, were ordered to return their arms to the arsenal, and take up their receipts, and the Pennsylvania and other militia were coming away in "companies, half companies, pairs and singly," some with and some without leave of their officers, all declaring they will never again serve under Gen. Smyth

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During the present week, many of the Pennsylvania volunteers from Black Rock, have passed through this town on their way home. There can be doubt but all these men have left that place without permission from their officers. Such conduct in drafted men would be disgraceful, what then must it be in those who have voluntarily tendered their services to the government?

To Captains Cooper and Lithgow of this place, and Torbett of the county, with their companies, great praise is due. It is said that they unanimously volunteered to cross into Canada, and are determined to serve out the time for which their services were required, with fidelity and honor.

The bill increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, with the exception of the section authorising the enlistment of minors, has become a law.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Harrisburgh, December 9, 1812.

"An act has passed both houses of the legislature, authorising the gov. to provide for the wants of the militia and volunteers of this state, and volunteers in the service of the U. S in blankets, watch coats and other articles of clothing, which their condition and the climate may require. Also allowing a bounty of 10 dollars to each individual who shall perform his tour of duty and have crossed the lines—— Numerous petitions continue to be presented ——praying for charters to banks—amongst others, one at Marietta, (Lan. county,) capital $ 300,000 —also a petition from the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.

I send you the journals, in which you will see the names of the different committees, as far as published—G. Cochran, from a committee appointed on the subject, made report in favor of confirming titles to land, and authorising the issuing of titles to actual settlers within the depreciation districts, upon certain conditions.

Mr. Marks called up an item of unfinished business, relative to repealing the restricting laws on the subject of banking, and further to enquire into the propriety of taxing all and every of the unchartered Banking Companies.

The election for senator to congress took place yesterday Abner Laycock had 63 votes; Daniel Montgomery 26; James Brady, (fed) 22; and Isaac Weaver 6.

Mr. Montgomery was strongly recommended by some, as an honest independent republican, and moreover more eligible, as not holding an office at present."

[*Commonwealth.*

Copy of a letter from Major General Samuel Hopkins to his Excellency Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky.

"*On Wabash, near the mouth of Pine Creek, 27th Nov. 1812.*

My Dear Sir,

By Col. Richard Taylor, Quarter-master general, who goes on as quick as possible to Frankfort, I have it in my power to give you general information of the movements of the army since my last.

On the 11th the army marched from Fort Harrison on the road formerly made by Gov. Harrison's army, and the boats set out at the same time. The length of time the enemy had expected us made it necessary to guard ourselves in a special manner. The rise of the waters, from the heavy fall of rain preceding our march, and some large creeks, left us no doubt of considerable difficulty and embarrassment; insomuch that not until the 14th did we pass Sugar creek, three miles above the road. From every information I had no hesitation in moving on the east side of the Wabash—the Vermillions, Pine creek, and other impediments on the west side, superadded to the presumption that we were expected, and might more easily be annoyed and ambuscaded on that route, determined me in this measure. The boats, too, with our provisions of rations, forage and military stores, could be more easily covered and protected, as the line of march could be invariably nearer the river. Lieut. Colonel Barbour, with one battalion of his regiment, had command of the seven boats, and encamped with us on the bank of the river, almost every night. This so protracted our march, that we did not reach the Prophet's town until the 19th. On the morning of that day I detached 300 men to surprise the Winebago town, lying on Ponce Passu creek, one mile from the Wabash, and 4 below the Prophet's. This party, commanded by General Butler, surrounded the place about break of day, but found it evacuated. There was in the main town about 40 houses, many of them from 30 to 50 feet in length, besides many temporary huts in the surrounding prairie, in which they had cultivated a good deal of corn—On the 20th, 21st and 22d, we were employed in the complete destruction of the Prophet's town, which had about 40 cabins and huts, and the large Kickapoo village adjoining below it, on the west side of the river, consisting of about 60 cabins and huts, finding and destroying their corn, reconnoitering the circumjacent country, and constructing works for the defence of our boats and the army. Seven miles east of us on the Ponce Passu creek, a party of Indians were discovered, they had fired on a small party of ours on the 20th, killed a man by the name of Dunn, a gallant soldier in Captain Duval's company. On the 22d upwards of 60 horsemen under the command of Lieut. Colonels Miller and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrade, as well as gain a more complete knowledge of the ground, went on to a point near the Indian encampment, fell into an ambuscade, and 18 of our party killed, wounded and missing. Among these are three hopeful young officers and one private, from the 8th (Wilcox's) regiment, viz. Mars, Edwards, Murray, and the private Webb, presumed to be killed; the other 14 were of the rangers. On return of this party, and information of a large assemblage of the enemy, who, encouraged by strength of their camp, appeared to be waiting for us, every preparation was made to march early, and engage the enemy at every risk, when, from the most violent storm and fall of snow, attended with the coldest weather I ever saw or felt at this season of the year, and which did not subside until the 23d; we were delayed until the 24th. Upon arriving on the ground we found the enemy had deserted their camp before the fall of the snow, and had passed the Ponce Passu. I have no doubt but the ground was the strongest I ever have seen. The deep rapid creek spoken of was in the rear, running in a semicircle, and bounded by a bluff 100 feet high, almost perpendicular, and only to be penetrated by three steep ravines. If the enemy could not defend themselves here, it was evident they did not intend fighting at all. After reconnoitering sufficiently, we returned to camp, and found the ice so accumulated as to alarm us for the return of the boats. I still fully intended to have spent one more week in endeavouring to find the Indian camps—but the shoeless, shirtless state of the troops, now clad in the remnants of their summer dress, a river full of ice, the hills covered with snow, a rigid climate, and no certain point to which we could further direct our operations; under the influence of the advice of every staff and field officer, orders were given and measures pursued for our return on the 25th. We are now progressing to Fort Harrison, through ice and snow where we expect to arrive on the last day of this month.

From Vincennes I shall have the honor of addressing your Excellency again; but before I close this, I cannot forbear expressing the merits of the officers and soldiers of this command: After leaving at Fort Harrison all unfit for duty, we had in privates of every corps, about 1000, in total 1250. or there about. At the Prophets town, upwards of one hundred of these were on the sick report; yet, sir, have we progressed in such order, as to menace our enemy from any annoyance—seven large keel boats have been covered and protected to a point heretofore unknown in Indian expeditions. Three large Indian establishments have been burned and destroyed, with near three miles of fence, (and all the corn we could find) besides many smaller ones. The enemy has been sought in their strong holds, and every opportunity offered him to attack or alarm us—a march on the east side of the Wabash, without road or cognizance of the country, fully 100 miles perfected, and this has been done with a naked army of infantry, aided by only about 50 mounted Rangers and spies—All this will be done in twenty days; no sigh, no murmur, no complaint—I certainly feel particular obligations to my friends Gen Butler and col Taylor, for their effectual and ready aid in their line; as also capt Z Taylor of the 7th U. States Regiment ——Messrs Gist and Richardson, my aids-de-camp and Major J. C. Brackenridge, my secretary, for a prompt and effectual support in every instance. The firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison by Capt. Taylor, has raised for him a fabrick of character, not to be effected by my eulogy. To col Barbour for his officer like management in conducting and commanding the boats, my thanks are due—as also to colonels Miller, Wilcox, Majors Hughes, Shaglet, and the Capts. and Subalterns of the army generally. From lieut. Richerson, Hawkins and Sullivan, of U. States troops, I have to acknowledge my obligations for their steady and uniform conduct, as well as captain Beckers of the Rangers, capt. Washburne of the spies and the staff generally.

Let me refer your excellency to colonel Taylor, for more minute information and believe me with high regard and consideration, to be your most obedient vervant.

SAM. HOPKINS.

The Governor of Kentucky.

The "Louisville Courier," of December 8, says, "Captain Taylor, of General Hopkins's army, informs that Tecumseh, with the party of Indians he had in Canada, were at Missiscinawa, fortifying and erecting a garrison. This information was obtained from a Winebago squaw taken prisoner at the village."

An observation of an Irishman.—A soldier of the British 49th Regiment, taken prisoner on the morning of the 28th ult. in one of the batteries opposite Black Rock, is well worthy of being recorded, not only for its truth, but to shew the contempt in which our blustering Generals are held by the enemy. The day after he was brought over the river, in conversing with a gentleman, from whom we received it, observed, "By my shoul, sir, you will have to dig up some of your old Generals before you conquer Canada. The day was your own yesterday had you followed up your blows, but you will not again have the same opportunity."

DIED—On the 3d instant, at the house of Mr. William Graham, SAMUEL GRAHAM, aged about twenty-seven years. This young man, whose decease is much lamented by his friends, was of a mild disposition, and remarkable for an equable temper. His manners were simple and unaffected, and such as to procure and retain the respect of all with whom he had any intercourse. Although frequently compelled to mingle with loose characters, owing to the business in which he had engaged, his morals were uniformly correct, and his habits of propriety such as might be imitated. His dealings were stamped with an integrity, which acquired for him the unbounded confidence of all with whom they were transacted. He was greatly beloved by all his relations, and it is presumed there are few, who ever knew him, but will lament his untimely dissolution. The disease which has numbered him with the dead, was lingering—From the first, he was apprised of his fate, and continued to contemplate its approach with the utmost composure—Reading, of a serious cast, chiefly occupied the interval; and, when his weakness rendered him unfit to pursue his favorite entertainment, he was aided by a dear friend, at his own desire. At length, wasted to a skeleton, and exhausted by disease, he sunk upon the breast of a beloved brother, and expired at peace with all men, and it is hoped in favor with his God. To preserve his memory from descending with himself into the tomb, this tribute of respect is offered by one, to whom his name shall be always dear

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1812.

COTTON AND WOOL MACHINERY.

THE subscribers have fixed a convenient shop at Mr. Anthony Beelen's Foundry, for the purpose of carrying on the *Machine Making Business*, in its various branches; such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Doubling, Roving, Winding Blocks, Stretching Frames, Mules, Throssels, Winding Machines for Warping, Reels, and every other article in the Manufacturing of Cotton.

Also, Wool Card Billeys and Jennies

From their long experience at the Union Manufactory of Maryland, and other parts of the United States in the above line, they flatter themselves to be entitled to a share of the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

Orders will be thankfully received and executed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

ROE & LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1812.

DANIEL CHUTE

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he proposes opening a *SCHOOL* on Monday the 21st of December, inst. in the commodious room, which he formerly occupied, over Mr. Thomas Algeo's store. With gratitude he acknowledges past favors, and assures the public that no exertions shall be spared to render the seminary respectable, and profitable to employers. Terms of tuition moderate, payable at entrance. For further information apply to *Daniel Chute* or *Reuben Neal.*

Pittsburgh, December 16 1812

N. B. If suitable encouragement be offered a Evening School will be opened at the same place

MATTHEW FIELDING,

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country adjacent, that he has opened a *DYE-HOUSE* in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where he intends carrying on the Dyeing Business in all its various branches. Storekeepers and others having silks spotted or mildewed, can have them coloured so as to look as well as new—Gentlemens' cloaths scoured or dyed in the neatest manner. The favors of the public are respectfully solicited

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE

THE Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved, contains, by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable

The whole of the tract, the one half or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser

Enquire of *JOHN NIBLOW* on the premises, or *WILLIAM WILKINS*, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber five miles from Pittsburgh, about the 18th of November last, a small bay MARE, both hind feet white, white face, blind of the near eye, trots. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BURCHFIELD

Pitt township, Alliegheny county,
December 10, 1812.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
Sheet Iron by the 100 lbs or less quantity

N. B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov 18, 1812

CASH FOR HOGS BRISTLES

WM. Blair respectfully informs the public that he has removed his *Brush Manufactory* to Wood street, third door above M'. M Cullogh's Tavern, where he will give from 30 to 60 Cents per pound for cleaned combed Hogs Bristles when neatly put up with the tops one way. Customers orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N B. A Boy wanted as an Apprentice to the Brush Making Business

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1812

200 Dollars Reward.

A bundle containing 300 sheets of twenty dollar notes, printed in *blank* for the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was taken out of a box, and supposed to be stolen on the night of the 19th instant, at the house of Messrs. Woodford and Taliaferro in Fredericksburg. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said notes to Dabney Herndon, Esq. of that place, or to the subscriber.

That the public may be guarded against imposition, they are informed, that *no twenty dollar notes have been nor will be issued* by the Farmers' Bank of Virginia or any of its branches, until further notice.

Wm. NEKERVIS, *Cashier.*

Richmond, 30th October, 1812

100 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the employment of the subscriber, living near York (Penn.) on Thursday evening the 19th inst. a man named JOHN LOVELL. On the Tuesday before, he left the subscriber's house, having under his care a waggon and five horses, loaded with 26 barrels of flour, which he was to drive to Baltimore—where he was to dispose of the flour to the best advantage. He arrived with the team, accordingly, at Baltimore, and sold the flour at the rate of $ 9 50 per barrel. He then took one of the horses, and putting the money received for the flour in his pocket—made off

Said Lovell is a stout man, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and lean face. The horse which he took, is a bright bay, dark thin mane and tail, his hind feet white, about 11 or 12 years old, and about 14 hands high.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given for delivering said Lovell and horse to the subscriber, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

WILLIAM JONES.

November 23, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 13, 1812.

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Installment of five per cent equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr Chief Clerk

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Pitt township, Alliegheny county, on the 25th of September last, a dark bay Horse, about 14 hands high, age unknown, has a small star, some white feet and saddle marks. The owning may have him again by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.

JAMES GRAHAM.

8t December, 1812

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan 21, 1812. (1 y.)

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

William Eichbaum & Son,

IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT

ALL Persons having demands against said firm are requested to deliver their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to pay their respective dues, to William Eichbaum, who carrys on the business as usual, and is fully authorised to settle all accounts:—

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, December 14

3q

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

J. P & J W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the *first*, of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz Dr Edmd Dubatel sign of the Golden Head No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keen & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 235, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, D. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point* by Dr Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5 Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78 north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Sugar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos 58 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—D R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*——Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and fax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For sale, at this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the
Apothecary & Drug business
Apply to
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M Combs*, in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P & J W SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c. &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 15, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz.—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 15, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved note at 6 or 9 months.

WM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor.

October 29, 1812

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac. FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors," besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 23, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few out lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of easily securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watts; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No. 49 in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lot No. 112 and 113, in Front street, and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY*.

RALPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812 tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED FROM FORT FAYETTE on the 22d instant, a soldier named *JOHN GEERS*, 36 years of age, 6 feet high, fair complexion, brown hair, hazle eyes, was born in Kent county, Maryland, walks lame.

The above reward, and all reasonable expences will be paid for the apprehension of said deserter, on his being delivered to me or any Officer of the United States Army.

ALEXANDER CUMMING
Capt. 1st Regt. Light Dragoons.

Fort Fayette, 25th November, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published the
Catechism of Nature,
For the use of Children.
By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zurich.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book, entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a style and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,
THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTNAM,
To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution.

"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD,
Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812